



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Note on a Geometrical Theorem.

BY C. N. LITTLE.

Let $abcdef$ be a hexagon having a Pascal line Lp and a Brianchon point Pb .

From this 6-gon let other 6-gons in infinite succession be derived: (a) by prolonging to intersection alternate sides as ab , cd and joining adjacent points of intersection; (b) by connecting alternate vertices as ac , bd and noting their intersection for vertices of the succeeding 6-gon.

Theorem: Every 6-gon so formed will have Lp and Pb as Pascal line and Brianchon point respectively.

That all must have Pb in common follows because the 6-gon next larger than $abcdef$ has as cross diagonals Pascals that must pass through Pb . In fact

they are the three Pascals passing through the Steiner g point* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ad, \quad cb, \quad ef \\ be, \quad fa, \quad dc \\ cf, \quad de, \quad ba \end{array} \right\}$

which coincides with Pb .

But from the theory of reciprocal figures, since all 6-gons have Pb in common, and $abcdef$ has the Pascal Lp , all must have Lp in common.

NEBRASKA STATE UNIVERSITY, LINCOLN, *July*, 1892.

*Notation that of Salmon, "Conic Sections," p. 380.